

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

رَبِّ اشْرَحْ لِي صَدْرِي ۖ ۝ وَيَسِّرْ لِي أَمْرِي ۖ ۝ وَاحْلُلْ عُقْدَةً مِّنْ لِّسَانِي ۖ ۝
يَفْقَهُوا قَوْلِي ۖ ۝

Surah 20 (25-28)

My lord! Uplift my heart for me, and make my task easy, and remove the impediment from my tongue, so people may understand my speech

رَبِّ يَسِّرْ وَلَا تُعَسِّرْ وَتِمِّمْ بِالْخَيْرِ

My Lord, make this task easy for me and do not make it difficult for me.
Let my affairs end with goodness.



Learning objectives of Lecture 20

- Use of Personal Pronouns (إِسْمُ ضَمِيرٍ) in Murakkab Idaafi (Possessive Phrase).



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بَيْتُ زَيْدٍ

Zaid's house

Simple Possessive Phrase



بَيْتُ زَيْدٍ

Zaid's house

Simple Possessive Phrase

بَابُ بَيْتِ زَيْدٍ

The door of Zaid's house
(Complex Possessive Phrase)



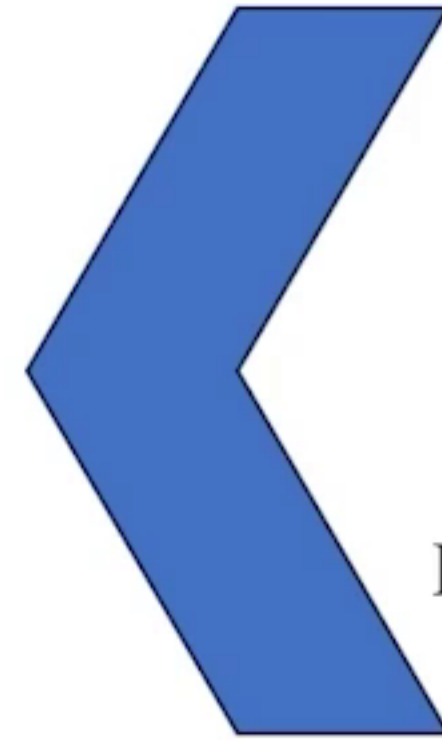
If we need to replace
بَيْتُ زَيْدٍ in “بَيْتُ زَيْدٍ”
with a Personal
Pronoun (اسْمُ ضَمِيرٍ)

Instead of ‘Zaid’s house’
we want to say: ‘His
house’.

بَيْتُ زَيْدٍ
Zaid’s house
Simple Possessive Phrase

بَابُ بَيْتِ زَيْدٍ
The door of Zaid’s house
(Complex Possessive Phrase)

We will need to use a
Personal Pronoun as
Mudaaf Ilayhi



If we need to replace
زَيْدٍ in “بَيْتُ زَيْدٍ”
with a Personal
Pronoun (إِسْمُ ضَمِيرٍ)

Instead of ‘Zaid’s house’
we want to say: ‘His
house’.

بَيْتُ زَيْدٍ

Zaid’s house
Simple Possessive Phrase

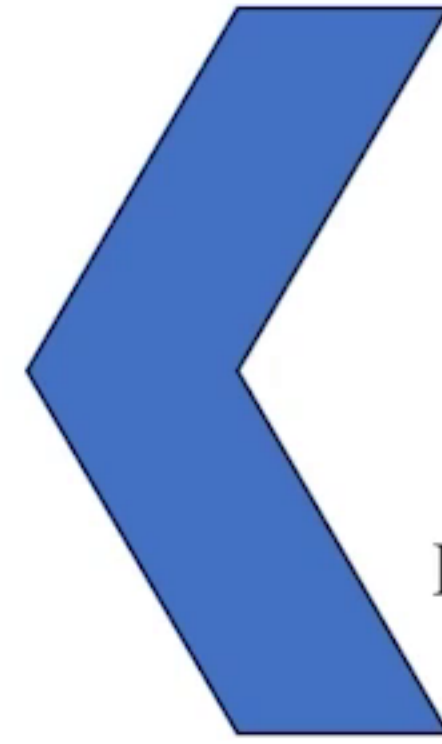
بَابُ بَيْتِ زَيْدٍ

The door of Zaid’s house
(Complex Possessive Phrase)

In a Murakkab Idaafi (Possessive Phrase): The Personal Pronoun (إِسْمُ ضَمِيرٍ) will
always be used as Mudaaf Ilayhi. It cannot be used as Mudaaf.



We will need to use a
Personal Pronoun as
Mudaaf Ilayhi



If we need to replace
زَيْدٍ in “بَيْتُ زَيْدٍ”
with a Personal
Pronoun (إِسْمُ ضَمِيرٍ)

Instead of ‘Zaid’s house’
we want to say: ‘His
house’.

بَيْتُ زَيْدٍ

Zaid’s house
Simple Possessive Phrase

بَابُ بَيْتِ زَيْدٍ

The door of Zaid’s house
(Complex Possessive Phrase)

In a Murakkab Idaafi (Possessive Phrase): The Personal Pronoun (إِسْمُ ضَمِيرٍ) will
always be used as Mudaaf Ilayhi. It cannot be used as Mudaaf.

Since Mudaaf Ilayhi is always Majrur, we will need to study Personal Pronouns in the Majrur form (Jarr Status)



ضَمَائِر in **Rafa' Status** (First form of Ism)

Revision

Number			Gender	
Plural	Dual	Singular		
They (M) هُمْ	They (Dual) (M) هُمَا	He هُوَ	Masculine	Third Person غَائِب The absent person (or people) being spoken about
They (F) هُنَّ	They (Dual) (F) هُمَا	She هِيَ	Feminine	
You (Plural) (M) أَنْتُمْ	You two (M) أَنْتُمَا	You (M) أَنْتَ	Masculine	Second Person حَاضِر (مُخَاطَب) The person spoken to (or the persons spoken to)
You (Plural) (F) أَنْتُنَّ	You two (F) أَنْتُمَا	You (F) أَنْتِ	Feminine	
We نَحْنُ		I أَنَا	Masculine	First Person مُتَكَلِّم The person who is speaking (or the persons who are speaking)
			Feminine	



ضَمَائِر in **Jarr Status** (Third form of Ism)

Majrur Personal Pronouns

Number			Gender	
Plural	Dual	Singular		
Their (M)	Their (Dual) (M)	His	Masculine	Third Person غَائِب The absent person (or people) being spoken about
Their (F)	Their (Dual) (F)	Her	Feminine	
Your (Plural) (M)	Your (Dual) (M)	Your (M)	Masculine	Second Person حَاضِر (مُخَاطَب) The person spoken to (or the persons spoken to)
Your (Plural) (F)	Your (Dual) (F)	Your (F)	Feminine	
Our		My	Masculine	First Person مُتَكَلِّم The person who is speaking (or the persons who are speaking)
			Feminine	



ضَمَائِر in **Jarr Status** (Third form of Ism)

Majrur Personal Pronouns

Number			Gender	
Plural	Dual	Singular		
Their (M) هُمْ	Their (Dual) (M) هُمَا	His هُوَ	Masculine	Third Person غَائِب The absent person (or people) being spoken about
Their (F) هُنَّ	Their (Dual) (F) هُمَا	Her هِيَ	Feminine	
Your (Plural) (M) كُمْ	Your (Dual) (M) كُمَا	Your (M) لَكَ	Masculine	Second Person حَاضِر (مُخَاطَب) The person spoken to (or the persons spoken to)
Your (Plural) (F) كُنَّ	Your (Dual) (F) كُمَا	Your (F) لَكِ	Feminine	
Our نَا		My اِنِّى / اِنِّى	Masculine	First Person مُتَكَلِّم The person who is speaking (or the persons who are speaking)
			Feminine	



ضمائر in Rafa' Status (First form of Ism)

Number			Gender	
Plural	Dual	Singular		
They (M) هُمْ	They (Dual) (M) هُمَا	He هُوَ	Masculine	Third Person غَائِب The absent person (or people) being spoken about
They (F) هُنَّ	They (Dual) (F) هُمَا	She هِيَ	Feminine	
You (Plural) (M) أَنْتُمْ	You two (M) أَنْتُمَا	You (M) أَنْتَ	Masculine	Second Person حَاضِر (مُخَاطَب) The person spoken to (or the persons spoken to)
You (Plural) (F) أَنْتُنَّ	You two (F) أَنْتُمَا	You (F) أَنْتِ	Feminine	
We نَحْنُ		I أَنَا	Masculine	First Person مُتَكَلِّم The person who is speaking (or the persons who are speaking)
			Feminine	

ضمائر in Jarr Status (Third form of Ism)

Majrur Personal Pronouns

Number			Gender	
Plural	Dual	Singular		
Their (M) هُمْ	Their (Dual) (M) هُمَا	His هُوَ	Masculine	Third Person غَائِب The absent person (or people) being spoken about
Their (F) هُنَّ	Their (Dual) (F) هُمَا	Her هِيَ	Feminine	
Your (Plural) (M) كُمْ	Your (Dual) (M) كُمَا	Your (M) لَكَ	Masculine	Second Person حَاضِر (مُخَاطَب) The person spoken to (or the persons spoken to)
Your (Plural) (F) كُنَّ	Your (Dual) (F) كُمَا	Your (F) لِكِ	Feminine	
Our نَا		My اِي / اِي	Masculine	First Person مُتَكَلِّم The person who is speaking (or the persons who are speaking)
			Feminine	



Examples

بَيْتُهُ	بَيْتُ زَيْدٍ
بَيْتُهُمَا	بَيْتُ حَامِدٍ وَ زَيْدٍ
بَيْتُهُمْ	بَيْتُ حَامِدٍ وَ زَيْدٍ وَ مُحَمَّدٍ
بَيْتُهُمَا	بَيْتُ فَاطِمَةَ وَ زَيْنَبَ

ضمائر in Jarr Status (Third form of Ism)

Majrur Personal Pronouns

Number			Gender	
Plural	Dual	Singular		
Their (M) هُمْ	Their (Dual) (M) هُمَا	His هُ	Masculine	Third Person غَائِب The absent person (or people) being spoken about
Their (F) هُنَّ	Their (Dual) (F) هُمَا	Her هَا	Feminine	
Your (Plural) (M) كُمْ	Your (Dual) (M) كُمَا	Your (M) لَكَ	Masculine	Second Person حَاطِر (مُعَاطَب) The person spoken to (or the persons spoken to)
Your (Plural) (F) كُنَّ	Your (Dual) (F) كُمَا	Your (F) لِكِ	Feminine	
Our نَا		My اِيْ / اِيْ	Masculine	First Person مُتَكَلِّم The person who is speaking (or the persons who are speaking)
			Feminine	



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ضمائر in Rafa' Status (First form of Ism)

Number			Gender	
Plural	Dual	Singular		
They (M) هُمْ	They (Dual) (M) هُمَا	He هُوَ	Masculine	Third Person غَائِب The absent person (or people) being spoken about
They (F) هُنَّ	They (Dual) (F) هُمَا	She هِيَ	Feminine	
You (Plural) (M) أَنْتُمْ	You two (M) أَنْتُمَا	You (M) أَنْتَ	Masculine	Second Person مُخَاطَب The person spoken to (or the persons spoken to)
You (Plural) (F) أَنْتُنَّ	You two (F) أَنْتُمَا	You (F) أَنْتِ	Feminine	
We نَحْنُ		I أَنَا	Masculine	First Person مُتَكَلِّم The person who is speaking (or the persons who are speaking)
			Feminine	

ضمائر in Jarr Status (Third form of Ism)

Majrur Personal Pronouns

Number			Gender	
Plural	Dual	Singular		
Their (M) هُمْ	Their (Dual) (M) هُمَا	His هُ	Masculine	Third Person غَائِب The absent person (or people) being spoken about
Their (F) هُنَّ	Their (Dual) (F) هُمَا	Her هَا	Feminine	
Your (Plural) (M) كُمْ	Your (Dual) (M) كُمَا	Your (M) لَكَ	Masculine	Second Person مُخَاطَب The person spoken to (or the persons spoken to)
Your (Plural) (F) كُنَّ	Your (Dual) (F) كُمَا	Your (F) لَكِ	Feminine	
Our نَا		My مِي / مِي	Masculine	First Person مُتَكَلِّم The person who is speaking (or the persons who are speaking)
			Feminine	

Recall: When we used Personal Pronouns as Muftada in Jumlah Ismiyah, the Personal Pronoun was written separately (not 'attached')

زَيْدٌ وَحَامِدٌ صَالِحَانِ Zaid and Hamid are pious	→	هُمَا صَالِحَانِ The two men/boys are pious
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ضمائر in Rafa' Status (First form of Ism)

Number			Gender	
Plural	Dual	Singular		
They (M) هُمْ	They (Dual) (M) هُمَا	He هُوَ	Masculine	Third Person غَائِب The absent person (or people) being spoken about
They (F) هُنَّ	They (Dual) (F) هُمَا	She هِيَ	Feminine	
You (Plural) (M) أَنْتُمْ	You two (M) أَنْتُمَا	You (M) أَنْتَ	Masculine	Second Person مُخَاطَب The person spoken to (or the persons spoken to)
You (Plural) (F) أَنْتُنَّ	You two (F) أَنْتُمَا	You (F) أَنْتِ	Feminine	
We نَحْنُ		I أَنَا	Masculine	First Person مُتَكَلِّم The person who is speaking (or the persons who are speaking)
			Feminine	

Recall: When we used Personal Pronouns as Mubtada in Jumlah Ismiyah, the Personal Pronoun was written separately (not 'attached')

زَيْدٌ وَحَامِدٌ صَالِحَانِ	→	هُمَا صَالِحَانِ
Zaid and Hamid are pious		The two men/boys are pious

ضمائر in Jarr Status (Third form of Ism)

Majrur Personal Pronouns

Number			Gender	
Plural	Dual	Singular		
Their (M) هُمْ	Their (Dual) (M) هُمَا	His هُوَ	Masculine	Third Person غَائِب The absent person (or people) being spoken about
Their (F) هُنَّ	Their (Dual) (F) هُمَا	Her هِيَ	Feminine	
Your (Plural) (M) كُمْ	Your (Dual) (M) كُمَا	Your (M) لَكَ	Masculine	Second Person مُخَاطَب The person spoken to (or the persons spoken to)
Your (Plural) (F) كُنَّ	Your (Dual) (F) كُمَا	Your (F) لَكِ	Feminine	
Our نَا		My مِ / مِي	Masculine	First Person مُتَكَلِّم The person who is speaking (or the persons who are speaking)
			Feminine	

When Personal Pronouns are used as Mudaaf Ilayhi in Possessive Phrases, they are NOT written separately: They are "attached".

بَيْتُ حَامِدٍ وَ زَيْدٍ	→	بَيْتُهُمَا
Zaid and Hamid's house		The house belonging to them (two)

Personal Pronouns in this form can also be called 'Attached Pronouns'



بَيْتُ as Madaaf

Number			Gender	
Plural	Dual	Singular		
بَيْتُهُمْ Their house (M)	بَيْتُهُمَا Their house (M)	بَيْتُهُ His house	Masculine	Third Person غَائِب
بَيْتُهُنَّ Their house (F)	بَيْتُهُمَا Their house (F)	بَيْتُهَا Her house	Feminine	
بَيْتُكُمْ Your house (M) Plural	بَيْتُكُمَا Your house (M) Dual	بَيْتُكَ Your house (M)	Masculine	Second Person حَاضِر (مُخَاطَب)
بَيْتُكُنَّ Your house (F) Plural	بَيْتُكُمَا Your house (F) Dual	بَيْتُكِ Your house (F)	Feminine	
بَيْتُنَا Our house		بَيْتِي My house (M/F)	Masculine	First Person مُتَكَلِّم
			Feminine	

ضَمَائِر in Jarr Status (Third form of Ism)

Majrur Personal Pronouns

Number			Gender	
Plural	Dual	Singular		
Their (M) هُمْ	Their (Dual) (M) هُمَا	His هُ	Masculine	Third Person غَائِب The absent person (or people) being spoken about
Their (F) هُنَّ	Their (Dual) (F) هُمَا	Her هَا	Feminine	
Your (Plural) (M) كُمْ	Your (Dual) (M) كُمَا	Your (M) لَكَ	Masculine	Second Person حَاضِر (مُخَاطَب) The person spoken to (or the persons spoken to)
Your (Plural) (F) كُنَّ	Your (Dual) (F) كُمَا	Your (F) لَكِ	Feminine	
Our نَا		My اِنِّ / اِنِّي	Masculine	First Person مُتَكَلِّم The person who is speaking (or the persons who are speaking)
			Feminine	



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بَيْتُ as Madaaf

Number			Gender	
Plural	Dual	Singular		
بَيْتُهُمْ Their house (M)	بَيْتُهُمَا Their house (M)	بَيْتُهُ His house	Masculine	Third Person غَائِب
بَيْتُهُنَّ Their house (F)	بَيْتُهُمَا Their house (F)	بَيْتُهَا Her house	Feminine	
بَيْتُكُمْ Your house (M) Plural	بَيْتُكُمَا Your house (M) Dual	بَيْتُكَ Your house (M)	Masculine	Second Person حَاضِر (مُخَاطَب)
بَيْتُكُنَّ Your house (F) Plural	بَيْتُكُمَا Your house (F) Dual	بَيْتُكِ Your house (F)	Feminine	
بَيْتُنَا Our house		بَيْتِي My house (M/F)	Masculine	First Person مُتَكَلِّم
			Feminine	

ضَمَائِر in Jarr Status (Third form of Ism)

Majrur Personal Pronouns

Number			Gender	
Plural	Dual	Singular		
Their (M) هُمْ	Their (Dual) (M) هُمَا	His هُ	Masculine	Third Person غَائِب The absent person (or people) being spoken about
Their (F) هُنَّ	Their (Dual) (F) هُمَا	Her هَا	Feminine	
Your (Plural) (M) كُمْ	Your (Dual) (M) كُمَا	Your (M) لَكَ	Masculine	Second Person حَاضِر (مُخَاطَب) The person spoken to (or the persons spoken to)
Your (Plural) (F) كُنَّ	Your (Dual) (F) كُمَا	Your (F) لِكِ	Feminine	
Our نَا		My اِنِّ / اِنِّي	Masculine	First Person مُتَكَلِّم The person who is speaking (or the persons who are speaking)
			Feminine	



بَيْتُ as Madaaf

Number			Gender	
Plural	Dual	Singular		
بَيْتُهُمْ Their house (M)	بَيْتُهُمَا Their house (M)	بَيْتُهُ His house	Masculine	Third Person غَائِب
بَيْتُهُنَّ Their house (F)	بَيْتُهُمَا Their house (F)	بَيْتُهَا Her house	Feminine	
بَيْتُكُمْ Your house (M) Plural	بَيْتُكُمَا Your house (M) Dual	بَيْتُكَ Your house (M)	Masculine	Second Person حَاضِر (مُخَاطَب)
بَيْتُكُنَّ Your house (F) Plural	بَيْتُكُمَا Your house (F) Dual	بَيْتُكِ Your house (F)	Feminine	
بَيْتُنَا Our house		بَيْتِي My house (M/F)	Masculine	First Person مُتَكَلِّم
			Feminine	

صَمَائِر in Jarr Status (Third form of Ism)

Majrur Personal Pronouns

Number			Gender	
Plural	Dual	Singular		
Their (M) هُمْ	Their (Dual) (M) هُمَا	His هُ	Masculine	Third Person غَائِب The absent person (or people) being spoken about
Their (F) هُنَّ	Their (Dual) (F) هُمَا	Her هَا	Feminine	
Your (Plural) (M) كُمْ	Your (Dual) (M) كُمَا	Your (M) لَكَ	Masculine	Second Person حَاضِر (مُخَاطَب) The person spoken to (or the persons spoken to)
Your (Plural) (F) كُنَّ	Your (Dual) (F) كُمَا	Your (F) لِكِ	Feminine	
Our نَا		My اِي / اِي	Masculine	First Person مُتَكَلِّم The person who is speaking (or the persons who are speaking)
			Feminine	

This اِي will only accept

◌ before it

بَيْتُ + اِي / اِي ← بَيْتِي



بَيْتُ as Mudaaf

Number			Gender	
Plural	Dual	Singular		
بَيْتُهُمْ Their house (M)	بَيْتُهُمَا Their house (M)	بَيْتُهُ His house	Masculine	Third Person غَائِب
بَيْتُهُنَّ Their house (F)	بَيْتُهُمَا Their house (F)	بَيْتُهَا Her house	Feminine	
بَيْتُكُمْ Your house (M) Plural	بَيْتُكُمَا Your house (M) Dual	بَيْتُكَ Your house (M)	Masculine	Second Person حَاضِر (مُخَاطَب)
بَيْتُكُنَّ Your house (F) Plural	بَيْتُكُمَا Your house (F) Dual	بَيْتُكِ Your house (F)	Feminine	
بَيْتُنَا Our house		بَيْتِي My house (M/F)	Masculine	First Person مُتَكَلِّم
			Feminine	

ضَمَائِر in Jarr Status (Third form of Ism)

Majrur Personal Pronouns

Number			Gender	
Plural	Dual	Singular		
Their (M) هُمْ	Their (Dual) (M) هُمَا	His هُ	Masculine	Third Person غَائِب The absent person (or people) being spoken about
Their (F) هُنَّ	Their (Dual) (F) هُمَا	Her هَا	Feminine	
Your (Plural) (M) كُمْ	Your (Dual) (M) كُمَا	Your (M) لَكَ	Masculine	Second Person حَاضِر (مُخَاطَب) The person spoken to (or the persons spoken to)
Your (Plural) (F) كُنَّ	Your (Dual) (F) كُمَا	Your (F) لَكِ	Feminine	
Our نَا		My اِي / اِي	Masculine	First Person مُتَكَلِّم The person who is speaking (or the persons who are speaking)
			Feminine	

This اِي will only accept

◌ before it

بَيْتُ + اِي / اِي



رَب as Mudaaf

Number			Gender	
Plural	Dual	Singular		
رَبُّهُمْ Their (M) Rabb	رَبُّهُمَا Their (M) Rabb	رَبُّهُ His Rabb	Masculine	Third Person غَائِب
رَبُّهُنَّ Their (F) Rabb	رَبُّهُمَا Their (F) Rabb	رَبُّهَا Her Rabb	Feminine	
رَبُّكُمْ Your (M) Rabb	رَبُّكُمَا Your (M) Rabb	رَبُّكَ Your (M) Rabb	Masculine	Second Person حَاضِر (مُخَاطَب)
رَبُّكُنَّ Your (F) Rabb	رَبُّكُمَا Your (F) Rabb	رَبُّكِ Your (F) Rabb	Feminine	
رَبُّنَا Our Rabb		رَبِّي My Rabb	Masculine	First Person مُتَكَلِّم
			Feminine	

ضمائر in Jarr Status (Third form of Ism)

Majrur Personal Pronouns

Number			Gender	
Plural	Dual	Singular		
Their (M) هُمْ	Their (Dual) (M) هُمَا	His هُ	Masculine	Third Person غَائِب The absent person (or people) being spoken about
Their (F) هُنَّ	Their (Dual) (F) هُمَا	Her هَا	Feminine	
Your (Plural) (M) كُمْ	Your (Dual) (M) كُمَا	Your (M) لَكَ	Masculine	Second Person حَاضِر (مُخَاطَب) The person spoken to (or the persons spoken to)
Your (Plural) (F) كُنَّ	Your (Dual) (F) كُمَا	Your (F) لِكِ	Feminine	
Our نَا		My اِنِّ / اِنِّي	Masculine	First Person مُتَكَلِّم The person who is speaking (or the persons who are speaking)
			Feminine	



رَبّ as Mudaaf

Number			Gender	
Plural	Dual	Singular		
رَبُّهُمْ Their (M) Rabb	رَبُّهُمَا Their (M) Rabb	رَبُّهُ His Rabb	Masculine	Third Person غَائِب
رَبُّهُنَّ Their (F) Rabb	رَبُّهُمَا Their (F) Rabb	رَبُّهَا Her Rabb	Feminine	
رَبُّكُمْ Your (M) Rabb	رَبُّكُمَا Your (M) Rabb	رَبُّكَ Your (M) Rabb	Masculine	Second Person حَاضِر (مُخَاطَب)
رَبُّكُنَّ Your (F) Rabb	رَبُّكُمَا Your (F) Rabb	رَبُّكِ Your (F) Rabb	Feminine	
رَبُّنَا Our Rabb		رَبِّي My Rabb	Masculine	First Person مُتَكَلِّم
			Feminine	

ضمائر in Jarr Status (Third form of Ism)

Majrur Personal Pronouns

Number			Gender	
Plural	Dual	Singular		
Their (M) هُمْ	Their (Dual) (M) هُمَا	His هُ	Masculine	Third Person غَائِب The absent person (or people) being spoken about
Their (F) هُنَّ	Their (Dual) (F) هُمَا	Her هَا	Feminine	
Your (Plural) (M) كُمْ	Your (Dual) (M) كُمَا	Your (M) لَكَ	Masculine	Second Person حَاضِر (مُخَاطَب) The person spoken to (or the persons spoken to)
Your (Plural) (F) كُنَّ	Your (Dual) (F) كُمَا	Your (F) لِكِ	Feminine	
Our نَا		My اِنِّ / اِنِّي	Masculine	First Person مُتَكَلِّم The person who is speaking (or the persons who are speaking)
			Feminine	

رَبِّ + اِنِّ / اِنِّي ← رَبِّي

This اِنِّ will only accept
◌ before it



Our Lord

رَبِّنَا

Majrur

رَبَّنَا

Mansub

رَبُّنَا

Marfu



Rules of يُ / يَ

يُ Will only accept ِ before it.

كِتَابُ + يَ = كِتَابِيْ	Rafa' Status
كِتَابَ + يَ = كِتَابِيْ	Nasb Status
كِتَابٍ + يَ = كِتَابِيْ	Jarr Status

ضمائر in Jarr Status (Third form of Ism)

Majrur Personal Pronouns

Number			Gender	
Plural	Dual	Singular		
Their (M) هُمْ	Their (Dual) (M) هُمَا	His هُوَ	Masculine	Third Person غَائِب The absent person (or people) being spoken about
Their (F) هُنَّ	Their (Dual) (F) هُمَا	Her هِيَ	Feminine	
Your (Plural) (M) كُمْ	Your (Dual) (M) كُمَا	Your (M) لَكَ	Masculine	Second Person حَاضِر (مُخَاطَب) The person spoken to (or the persons spoken to)
Your (Plural) (F) كُنَّ	Your (Dual) (F) كُمَا	Your (F) لَكِ	Feminine	
Our نَا		My اَنَا / اُنِيْ	Masculine	First Person مُتَكَلِّم The person who is speaking (or the persons who are speaking)
			Feminine	



Rules of يُ / يَ

يُ Will only accept ِ before it.

كِتَابِي = يَ + كِتَابٍ	Rafa' Status
كِتَابِي = يَ + كِتَابٍ	Nasb Status
كِتَابِي = يَ + كِتَابٍ	Jarr Status

ضمائر in Jarr Status (Third form of Ism)

Majrur Personal Pronouns

Number			Gender	
Plural	Dual	Singular		
Their (M) هُمْ	Their (Dual) (M) هُمَا	His هُ	Masculine	Third Person غَائِب The absent person (or people) being spoken about
Their (F) هُنَّ	Their (Dual) (F) هُمَا	Her هَا	Feminine	
Your (Plural) (M) كُمْ	Your (Dual) (M) كُمَا	Your (M) لَكَ	Masculine	Second Person حَاضِر (مُخَاطَب) The person spoken to (or the persons spoken to)
Your (Plural) (F) كُنَّ	Your (Dual) (F) كُمَا	Your (F) لِكِ	Feminine	
Our نَا		My يَ / يُ	Masculine	First Person مُتَكَلِّم The person who is speaking (or the persons who are speaking)
			Feminine	

When يُ is used as Mudaaf Ilayhi with Mudaaf that is Dual or Masculine Non-Broken Plural, يُ will be used as يُ (يُ will have َ on it)

Murakkab Idaafi	Mudaaf Ilayhi	Mudaaf	
كِتَابَايَ	يَ	كِتَابَا	Rafa' Status
كِتَابَايَ	يَ	كِتَابَايَ	Nasb/Jarr Status



Rules of يُ / يَ

يُ Will only accept ِ before it.

كِتَابِي = يَ + كِتَابٍ	Rafa' Status
كِتَابِي = يَ + كِتَابٍ	Nasb Status
كِتَابِي = يَ + كِتَابٍ	Jarr Status

ضمائر in Jarr Status (Third form of Ism)

Majrur Personal Pronouns

Number			Gender	
Plural	Dual	Singular		
Their (M) هُمْ	Their (Dual) (M) هُمَا	His هُوَ	Masculine	Third Person غَائِب The absent person (or people) being spoken about
Their (F) هُنَّ	Their (Dual) (F) هُمَا	Her هِيَ	Feminine	
Your (Plural) (M) كُمْ	Your (Dual) (M) كُمَا	Your (M) لَكَ	Masculine	Second Person حَاضِر (مُخَاطَب) The person spoken to (or the persons spoken to)
Your (Plural) (F) كُنَّ	Your (Dual) (F) كُمَا	Your (F) لَكِ	Feminine	
Our نَا		My اِنِّي / اِنِّي	Masculine	First Person مُتَكَلِّم The person who is speaking (or the persons who are speaking)
			Feminine	

When يُ is used as Mudaaf Ilayhi with Mudaaf that is Dual or Masculine Non-Broken Plural, يُ will be used as يُ (يُ will have َ on it)

Murakkab Idaafi	Mudaaf Ilayhi	Mudaaf	
كِتَابَايَ	يَ	كِتَابَا	Rafa' Status
كِتَابَايَ	يَ	كِتَابَايَ	Nasb/Jarr Status

When يُ is used as Mudaaf Ilayhi and is preceded by Alif (ا), يُ will be used as يُ (يُ will have َ on it)

For example: عَصَايَ



كِتَاب as Mudaaf

Number			Gender	
Plural	Dual	Singular		
كِتَابُهُمْ Their (M, Pl) book	كِتَابُهُمَا Their (M, Dual) book	كِتَابُهُ His book	Masculine	Third Person غَائِب
كِتَابُهُنَّ Their (F, Pl) book	كِتَابُهُمَا Their (F, Dual) book	كِتَابُهَا Her book	Feminine	
كِتَابُكُمْ Your (M, Pl) book	كِتَابُكُمَا Your (M, Dual) book	كِتَابُكَ Your (M) book	Masculine	Second Person حَاضِر (مُخَاطَب)
كِتَابُكُنَّ Your (F, Pl) book	كِتَابُكُمَا Your (F, Dual) book	كِتَابُكِ Your (F) book	Feminine	
كِتَابُنَا Our book		كِتَابِي My book	Masculine	First Person مُتَكَلِّم
			Feminine	

ضَمَائِر in Jarr Status (Third form of Ism)

Majrur Personal Pronouns

Number			Gender	
Plural	Dual	Singular		
Their (M) هُمْ	Their (Dual) (M) هُمَا	His هُ	Masculine	Third Person غَائِب The absent person (or people) being spoken about
Their (F) هُنَّ	Their (Dual) (F) هُمَا	Her هَا	Feminine	
Your (Plural) (M) كُمْ	Your (Dual) (M) كُمَا	Your (M) لَكَ	Masculine	Second Person حَاضِر (مُخَاطَب) The person spoken to (or the persons spoken to)
Your (Plural) (F) كُنَّ	Your (Dual) (F) كُمَا	Your (F) لِكِ	Feminine	
Our نَا		My اِنِّ / اِنِّي	Masculine	First Person مُتَكَلِّم The person who is speaking (or the persons who are speaking)
			Feminine	



كِتَاب as Mudaaf

Number			Gender	
Plural	Dual	Singular		
كِتَابُهُمْ Their (M, Pl) book	كِتَابُهُمَا Their (M, Dual) book	كِتَابُهُ His book	Masculine	Third Person غَائِب
كِتَابُهُنَّ Their (F, Pl) book	كِتَابُهُمَا Their (F, Dual) book	كِتَابُهَا Her book	Feminine	
كِتَابُكُمْ Your (M, Pl) book	كِتَابُكُمَا Your (M, Dual) book	كِتَابُكَ Your (M) book	Masculine	Second Person حَاضِر (مُخَاطَب)
كِتَابُكُنَّ Your (F, Pl) book	كِتَابُكُمَا Your (F, Dual) book	كِتَابُكِ Your (F) book	Feminine	
كِتَابُنَا Our book		كِتَابِي My book	Masculine	First Person مُتَكَلِّم
			Feminine	

ضَمَائِر in Jarr Status (Third form of Ism)

Majrur Personal Pronouns

Number			Gender	
Plural	Dual	Singular		
Their (M) هُمْ	Their (Dual) (M) هُمَا	His هُ	Masculine	Third Person غَائِب The absent person (or people) being spoken about
Their (F) هُنَّ	Their (Dual) (F) هُمَا	Her هَا	Feminine	
Your (Plural) (M) كُمْ	Your (Dual) (M) كُمَا	Your (M) لَكَ	Masculine	Second Person حَاضِر (مُخَاطَب) The person spoken to (or the persons spoken to)
Your (Plural) (F) كُنَّ	Your (Dual) (F) كُمَا	Your (F) لِكِ	Feminine	
Our نَا		My اِنِّ / اِنِّي	Masculine	First Person مُتَكَلِّم The person who is speaking (or the persons who are speaking)
			Feminine	

كِتَابُ + اِنِّ / اِنِّي ← كِتَابِي

This اِنِّ will only accept
◌ before it



رَبِّ اشْرَحْ لِي صَدْرِي ﴿٢٥﴾ وَيَسِّرْ لِي أَمْرِي ﴿٢٦﴾ وَاحْلُلْ عُقْدَةً مِّنْ لِّسَانِي ﴿٢٧﴾
يَفْقَهُوا قَوْلِي ﴿٢٨﴾

Surah 20 (25-28)

My lord! Uplift my heart for me, and make my task easy, and remove the impediment from my tongue, so people may understand my speech

Examples of use of ضَمَائِر (Personal Pronouns)
in Mura'at Idaa (Possessive Phrase)



رَبِّ اشْرَحْ لِي صَدْرِي ﴿٢٥﴾ وَيَسِّرْ لِي أَمْرِي ﴿٢٦﴾ وَاحْلُلْ عُقْدَةً مِّنْ لِّسَانِي ﴿٢٧﴾
 يَفْقَهُوا قَوْلِي ﴿٢٨﴾
 Surah 20 (25-28)

My lord! Uplift my heart for me, and make my task easy, and remove the impediment from my tongue, so people may understand my speech

صَدْرِي	➤	My chest (or 'My breast')
أَمْرِي	➤	My task
لِّسَانِي	➤	My tongue
قَوْلِي	➤	My speech

Examples of use of ضَمَائِر (Personal Pronouns)
 in Murakkab Idaafi (Possessive Phrase)



لَكُمْ دِينُكُمْ وَلِيَ دِينِ ۖ

Surah 109; Ayah 6



Examples of use of ضَمَائِر (Personal Pronouns)
in Murakkab Idaafi (Possessive Phrase)

لَكُمْ دِينُكُمْ وَلِيَ دِينِ ٦

Surah 109; Ayah 6

“Your religion”

(Status of Murakkab Idaafi is Marfu)



Examples of use of ضَمَائِر (Personal Pronouns)
in Murakkab Idaafi (Possessive Phrase)

لَكُمْ دِينُكُمْ وَلِيَ دِينِ ٦

Surah 109; Ayah 6

“Your religion”

(Status of Murakkab Idaafi is Marfu)

أَعْمَالُنَا
أَعْمَالُكُمْ

Surah 2; Ayah 139

Examples of use of ضَمَائِر (Personal Pronouns)
in Murakkab Idaafi (Possessive Phrase)



لَكُمْ دِينُكُمْ وَلِيَ دِينِ ٦

Surah 109; Ayah 6

“Your religion”

(Status of Murakkab Idaafi is Marfu)

أَعْمَالُنَا



Our deeds (Murakkab Idaafi is Marfu)

أَعْمَالُكُمْ



Your deeds (Murakkab Idaafi is Marfu)

Surah 2; Ayah 139

Examples of use of ضَمَائِر (Personal Pronouns)
in Murakkab Idaafi (Possessive Phrase)



لَكُمْ دِينُكُمْ وَلِيَ دِينِ ٦

Surah 109; Ayah 6

“Your religion”

(Status of Murakkab Idaafi is Marfu)

أَعْمَالُنَا



Our deeds (Murakkab Idaafi is Marfu)

أَعْمَالُكُمْ



Your deeds (Murakkab Idaafi is Marfu)

Surah 2; Ayah 139

أَوْلَادُكُمْ



Your children (Murakkab Idaafi is Marfu)

أَمْوَالُكُمْ



Your wealth (Murakkab Idaafi is Marfu)

Surah 63; Ayah 9

Examples of use of ضَمَائِر (Personal Pronouns)
in Murakkab Idaafi (Possessive Phrase)



قُلْ إِنْ كَانَ آبَاؤُكُمْ وَأَبْنَاؤُكُمْ وَإِخْوَانُكُمْ
 وَأَزْوَاجُكُمْ وَعَشِيرَتُكُمْ وَأَمْوَالٌ اقْتَرَفْتُمُوهَا
 وَتِجَارَةٌ تَخْشَوْنَ كَسَادَهَا وَمَسَاكِينُ تَرْضَوْنَهَا
 أَحَبَّ إِلَيْكُمْ مِّنْ اللَّهِ وَرَسُولِهِ وَجِهَادٍ فِي سَبِيلِهِ
 فَتَرَبَّصُوا حَتَّى يَأْتِيَ اللَّهُ بِأَمْرِهِ ۗ وَاللَّهُ لَا يَهْدِي
 الْقَوْمَ الْفَاسِقِينَ ﴿٢٤﴾

Tell them, (O Prophet): “If **your fathers** and **your sons** and **your brothers** and **your wives** and **your tribe** and the riches you have acquired and the commerce of which you fear a slackening, and the dwellings that you love, if they are dearer to you than Allah and His Messenger and striving in His cause, then wait until Allah brings about His decree. Allah does not guide the evil-doing folk.”

(Surah 9; Ayah 24)

Examples of use of ضَمَائِر (Personal Pronouns)

Murakkab Idaafi (Possessive Phrase)



قُلْ إِنْ كَانَ آبَاؤُكُمْ وَأَبْنَاؤُكُمْ وَإِخْوَانُكُمْ
 وَأَزْوَاجُكُمْ وَعَشِيرَتُكُمْ وَأَمْوَالٌ اقْتَرَفْتُمُوهَا
 وَتِجَارَةٌ تَخْشَوْنَ كَسَادَهَا وَمَسَاكِينُ تَرْضَوْنَهَا
 أَحَبَّ إِلَيْكُمْ مِّنْ اللَّهِ وَرَسُولِهِ وَجِهَادٍ فِي سَبِيلِهِ
 فَتَرَبَّصُوا حَتَّى يَأْتِيَ اللَّهُ بِأَمْرِهِ ۗ وَاللَّهُ لَا يَهْدِي
 الْقَوْمَ الْفَاسِقِينَ ﴿٢٣﴾

Tell them, (O Prophet): “If your fathers and your sons and your brothers and your wives and your tribe and the riches you have acquired and the commerce of which you fear a slackening, and the dwellings that you love, if they are dearer to you than Allah and His Messenger and striving in His cause, then wait until Allah brings about His decree. Allah does not guide the evil-doing folk.”

(Surah 9; Ayah 24)

Examples of use of ضَمَائِر (Personal Pronouns)

Murakkab Idaafi (Possessive Phrase)



Important Concept about 3rd Person Personal Pronouns (Majrur)

ضَمَائِر in **Jarr Status** (Third form of Ism)

Majrur Personal Pronouns

Number			Gender	
Plural	Dual	Singular		
Their (M) هُمْ	Their (Dual) (M) هُمَا	His هُوَ	Masculine	Third Person غَائِب The absent person (or people) being spoken about
Their (F) هُنَّ	Their (Dual) (F) هُمَا	Her هِيَ	Feminine	

In the Indo-Pak Mushaf (Quranic text): هُوَ will have 4 forms.



Important Concept about 3rd Person Personal Pronouns (Majrur)

ضَمَائِر in **Jarr Status** (Third form of Ism)

Majrur Personal Pronouns

Number			Gender	
Plural	Dual	Singular		
Their (M) هُمْ	Their (Dual) (M) هُمَا	His هُوَ	Masculine	Third Person غَائِب The absent person (or people) being spoken about
Their (F) هُنَّ	Their (Dual) (F) هُمَا	Her هِيَ	Feminine	

In the Indo-Pak Mushaf (Quranic text): هُوَ will have 4 forms.

2 هُوَ = هُوَ 1

3 هُوَ = هُوَ

4 هُوَ = هُوَ

➔ The meaning will stay the same



Rules of بَيْتُهُ

If بَيْتُهُ is preceded by َ or ُ, it will be read and written as بَيْتُهُ	So بَيْتُهُ will actually be written and read as بَيْتُهُ Both بَيْتُهُ and بَيْتُهُ are translated as: 'His house'
If بَيْتُهُ is preceded by ِ, it will be read and written as بَيْتُهُ	بَيْتُهُ + هُ = بَيْتُهُ [بَيْتُهُ ×] بَيْتُهُ also means: 'His house'
If بَيْتُهُ is preceded by ى, it will be read and written as بَيْتُهُ	الْمَرَّةَ ذَلِكَ الْكِتَابُ لَا رَيْبَ ۚ فِيهِ هُدًى لِّلْمُتَّقِينَ ۝
In all other cases, بَيْتُهُ will be written and read in its original form.	مِنْهُ قَدَّمَاهُ



Dua for the deceased

اَللّٰهُمَّ اغْفِرْ لَهُ وَارْحَمْهُ وَعَافِهِ وَاعْفُ عَنْهُ

O Allah, forgive him and have mercy on him, and give him strength and pardon him.



Dua for the deceased

اَللّٰهُمَّ اغْفِرْ لَهُ ۖ وَارْحَمْهُ ۖ وَعَافِ فِيْهِ ۖ وَاعْفُ عَنْهُ ۖ

O Allah, forgive him and have mercy on him, and give him strength and pardon him.



Surah 80; Ayahs 33-36

But when there comes the Deafening Blast ﴿٣٣﴾ فَإِذَا جَاءَتِ الصَّاخَّةُ

On the Day a man will flee from his brother ﴿٣٤﴾ يَوْمَ يَفِرُّ الْمَرْءُ مِنْ أَخِيهِ

And his mother and his father ﴿٣٥﴾ وَأُمِّهِ وَأَبِيهِ

And his wife and his children ﴿٣٦﴾ وَصَاحِبَتِهِ وَبَنِيهِ



Rule for: هُمَا هُمْ هُنَّ

ضمائر in Jarr Status (Third form of Ism)

Majrur Personal Pronouns

Number			Gender	
Plural	Dual	Singular		
Their (M) هُمْ	Their (Dual) (M) هُمَا	His هُوَ	Masculine	Third Person غَائِب The absent person (or people) being spoken about
Their (F) هُنَّ	Their (Dual) (F) هُمَا	Her هِيَ	Feminine	

هُمَا	If preceded by يُ or اِ	هُمَا
هُمُ		هُمُ
هُنَّ		هُنَّ

Will be written and read as:

Surah 1; Ayah 7

صِرَاطَ الَّذِينَ أَنْعَمْتَ عَلَيْهِمْ



Miscellaneous note on Ghair Munsarif Asmaa with اَلْ

Recall:

A Ghair Munsarif Ism
will not accept Zer ۞
in Jarr Status

Jarr	Nasb	Rafa'
فَاطِمَةُ	فَاطِمَةُ	فَاطِمَةُ
مَسَاجِدَ	مَسَاجِدَ	مَسَاجِدُ

Miscellaneous note on Ghair Munsarif Asmaa with اَلْ

Recall:

A Ghair Munsarif Ism
will not accept Zer ِ
in Jarr Status

Jarr	Nasb	Rafa'
فَاطِمَةُ	فَاطِمَةٌ	فَاطِمَةُ
مَسَاجِدَ	مَسَاجِدْ	مَسَاجِدُ

When اَلْ is added to a Ghair Munsarif Ism, it will make the Ghair Munsarif Ism accept Zer ِ in the Jarr Status

Also recall: The addition of اَلْ to an Ism will eliminate Tanween (اَلْ and Tanween don't go together).

$$\text{مَسَاجِدَ} = \text{اَلْ} + \text{مَسَاجِدِ}$$

Murakkab Idaafi	Mudaaf Ilayhi	Mudaaf
أَبْوَابُ الْمَسَاجِدِ	الْمَسَاجِدِ	أَبْوَابُ

The doors of the Mosques



Please translate from English to Arabic

	His servant		His Messenger
	Their (Dual M) house		His wealth
	Their (Pl, M) deeds		His two hands
	Your condition		Your religion
	Your (Pl. M) children		The Rabb of you two
	My shirt		Our deeds
	My death		My life
	My car		My Rabb
	Our Rabb		Our house
	Your (Pl M) mothers		Your (Pl. F) house



Adapted from Lisan ul Quran Textbook

Please translate from English to Arabic

عَبْدُهُ	His servant	رَسُولُهُ	His Messenger
بَيْتُهُمَا	Their (Dual M) house	مَالُهُ	His wealth
أَعْمَالُهُمْ	Their (Pl, M) deeds	يَدَاهُ	His two hands
حَالُكَ	Your condition	دِينُكَ	Your religion
أَوْلَادُكُمْ	Your (Pl. M) children	رَبُّكُمَا	The Rabb of you two
قَمِيصِي	My shirt	أَعْمَالُنَا	Our deeds
مَمَاتِي	My death	مَحْيَايَ	My life
سَيَّارَتِي	My car	رَبِّي	My Rabb
رَبُّنَا	Our Rabb	بَيْتُنَا	Our house
أُمَّهَاتُكُمْ	Your (Pl M) mothers	بَيْتُكُنَّ	Your (Pl. F) house



Adapted from Lisan ul Quran Textbook

Please replace the highlighted Ism with the appropriate Personal Pronoun as Mudaaf Ilayhi

بَيْتُهُ	بَيْتُ زَيْدٍ
بَابُهُ	بَابُ الْمَسْجِدِ
كِتَابُهُمَا	كِتَابُ حَامِدٍ وَ مُحَمَّدٍ
بَيْتُهُمْ	بَيْتُ الْمُسْلِمِينَ
آيَتُهُ	آيَاتُ اللَّهِ
أَبْوَابُهَا	أَبْوَابُ الْمَسَاجِدِ
بَيْتُهُمْ	بَيْتُ حَامِدٍ وَ زَيْنَبَ وَ مَرْيَمَ
خَزَائِنُهُمَا	خَزَائِنُ السَّمَوَاتِ وَ الْأَرْضِ



سَيَّارَتُهَا	سَيَّارَةُ فَاطِمَةَ
بَابُهَا	بَابُ الْمَدْرَسَةِ
قَلْبُهُمَا	قَلَمُ زَيْنَبَ وَ مَرْيَمَ
مَدْرَسَتُهُنَّ	مَدْرَسَةُ الْبَنَاتِ
تِلَاوَتُهَا	تِلَاوَةُ الْآيَةِ
مَفَاتِيحُهَا	مَفَاتِيحُ الْأَبْوَابِ
أَعْمَالُهُمْ	أَعْمَالُ الرِّجَالِ وَالنِّسَاءِ